THE PLOUGH BOY.

AND JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

BY SOLOMON SOUTHWICK.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."—BUT—"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread."—*Ecclesiastes.*

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ORIGINAL.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

TO A COUNTRY GIRL,

Who expressed a wish to lead a town life.

Sweet MARY, sigh not for the town,
Where vice and folly reign;
Spurn not the humble homespun gown
That suits the rural plain.

In ev'ry street the city's glare
Doth simple hearts betray:
And simple hearts who wander there,
Are sure to lose their way.

The tradesman plays his wily part
To take the stranger in:
The profligate displays his art,
The modest maid to win:

He lures her to perdition's brink
By ev'ry treach'rous scheme,
Then leaves the hapless wretch to sink
In pleasure's guilty stream!

The flaunting crowd, that seem so gay,
May please you for a while;
But joy with these doth rarely stay,
Or sweet contentment's smile.

The splendid dome that proudly rears
Its gilded roof on high,
Full oft conceals pale envy's tears
And disappointment's sigh.

There foul Ambition loves to dwell;
False Pride, and lust of Fame,
There Malice and Revenge rebel
Against the good man's name.

Ah! little do you know, sweet maid,
What art the city spoils,
Where villains ply the canting trade,
And fraud is drest in smiles.

Then, Mary, sigh no more to rove,
Or change your native fields,
The rural walk, the verdant grove,
For all the city yields.

And when some swain, of soul sincere,
Shall seek your love to gain,
Trust to his faith, nor ever fear,
That you shall trust in vain.

So shall your rustic life be spent,
With every blessing crown'd,
Within your doors, shall sweet content,
And faithful love be found.

And when your infant offspring rise,
A mother's smile to greet,
The joy that sparkles in their eyes,
Shall your own bliss complete!

Your tide of life, thus even flowing,
Will ebb at last, 'tis true;
When calm, with HOPE your bosom glowing,
You'll bid the world adieu!

H. H. Jr.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

BRUSSELS, IN THE NETHERLANDS,

Becoming a centre of European Literature and Improvement.

About the middle of the year 1819, a new periodical work was commenced at Brussels in the low countries. Nine numbers, amounting to three octavo volumes, have been forwarded to Dr. Mitchell, by Professor Somme, of Antwerp, *for the Lyceum of Natural History, of which he is a corresponding member.* These bring the work down to the 1st of May, 1820.

The title is *Annalas generales des sciences physiques*, or "General annals of the Physical Sciences." The editors are Mess. Bory de St. Vincent, Drapiez, and Van Mons, men of learning and ability, who publish a number once a month, filled with original matter. The language they use is French, the tongue more widely spread over the civilized world than any other. It might as easily have been presented to the public in Low Dutch, but the very limited extent of that dialect, discouraged them from making it the vehicle of their communications. Batavia, Belgium and Flanders, have furnished a full, and one might almost say, an over proportion of scientific and accomplished men; but several of them are little known beyond the narrow sphere of the Holland tongue in which they have written. In the intelligent and elaborate preface, an attempt is made to prove, that Brussels, situated in the midst of industry, population, husbandry, improvement and art, is as well calculated as Paris, Strasburgh, Florence, Geneva, and better than Lisbon, Madrid, Lyons, Marseilles, &c. to be the seat or head quarters of an important periodical publication

Our fellow-citizen, G.C. Verplank, Esq. has endeavored to rescue the Low Dutch character from ignorance and neglect, and G. Houston, Esq. your well informed correspondent, has taught your readers the superior excellence of Flemish farming and gardening The present work sustains this elevated position of Dutchmen.

Among other valuable articles, the Brussels journal contains many recitals of modern processes in chemistry, and of recent inventions in mechanics. The account of Count Real's hydraulic press; of M. Von Sommering's new optical instrument for perspective; of M. John and M. Pagenstecher's upon opium, its acid, its constituent principles and their combinations; of Dona's theory of the operation of watery vapour or hot

steam upon flame; of M. Prout's apparatus for analyzing organized substances; and of M. Marcet's memoir on the specific gravity and temperature of ocean-water in different parts of the globe, are quoted as fair samples of the work, in these departments.

Great and becoming attention to Entomology, or the history of insects. The editor Drapiez, appears to be a great proficient in this science. Many figures drawn from life and coloured from nature, are given of these destructive creatures. It is time to imitate the example of these good observers. Entomology is yet in its infancy among us. Though the insect tribes are incessantly preying upon the plants in our fields and gardens, upon the timber of our houses, upon the wool and fur of our garments, upon the breadcorn in our granaries, upon the meat in our larders, and in attacking our persons, sucking our blood and juices; yet they have been as yet scarcely made the subject of distinct study among us. ABBOT, indeed, under foreign support, has performed splendid feats in the Entomology of Georgia. MELSHEIMER made a noble beginning, too soon, alas! interrupted by sickness, to describe and arrange the insects of Pennsylvania. ESSCHER carried to Europe a large number, collected during his residence in the Fredonian states, for the information of the transatlantic naturalists. The drawings of LE CONTE are finished in a high style of correctness and elegance, but have only been seen by a few of his confidential friends; and the Entomological journal commenced a few years ago by Mr. SAY, was discontinued for want of support by the public. Yet the time is approaching when this branch of natural science shall be duly regarded and cultivated. Self defence and necessity will in a short time oblige men to reconnoitre their enemies, to prevent their ravages, to destroy their swarms, obstruct their multiplication, and in short, to become perfectly acquainted with their whole history, their changes, and haunts.

But a very prominent and engaging part of the Brussels journal, relates to the fine fruits of which it gives histories, descriptions, and figures coloured from nature.

Among them may be mentioned—

A. *Pears.*

(*a*) The *Bosc-pear*, in the culture of M. Swates, near Brussels.

(*b*) The *Beurre-diel Pear*, extolled by Counsellor Diel.

(*c*) The *Colmar-Sabine*, produced by the most stately of the pear trees, as Von Mons relates.

(*d*) The *Bergamot-pantacote*, a grand variety of pear described by Von Mons.

(*e*) The *Marianne-pear*, a noble sort, by the same diligent cultivator and observer.

B. *Apples.*

(*a*) The *Heliad-apple*, is particularly mentioned, and beautifully figured. It is the product of the *Weeping-apple* tree, so called, because its branches droop exceedingly, and hang like those of weeping-willows toward the ground.

(*b*) The *Augustine-apple*, an elegant variety, growing in ruddy clusters, resembling in many features the golden-pippin. Its history is given by Von Mons.

C. *Medlar.*

The *Japan-medlar*, or maspilus japonica, is delineated from the life, with its white blossoms, pale green leaves, and rich yellow fruit. The drawings are illustrated by a historical and horticultural memoir, full of intelligence and taste, by the same.

There can be no doubt that these rare and delicious fruits may be easily introduced by our nursery-men, gardeners and proprietors. An order could be easily forwarded to Brussels during the present season, and grafts or young trees already grafted, might be packed up this autumn, or during the winter, and arrive early enough for infection or planting in the spring of 1821.

Geology.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

MR. SOUTHWICK,

The following communication is offered from a wish to correct an error into which one of your correspondents has inadvertently fallen. After perusing it, I trust he will pardon the liberty I have taken, as no one can be more impressed with the value of his researches than the writer of this article.

I allude to the extract from the Transactions of the Troy Lyceum, published in No. 9, Vol. 2, in which it is stated, that D. Buel, Esq. and Dr. I. M. Wells, discovered secondary sandstone, near Lake George. "This," it is added "we apprehend is the bastard limestone or *septarium*, of the quality used for making *water cement* in the construction of locks on the Erie canal." The error in these observations, is, that the term *septarium* is inapplicable to the bastard or water limestone of our state. This will appear by a reference to the definition given of it by Dr. Thomson the Chemist, in the Annals of Philosophy, vol. 9, p. 311.

"The septaria" says he, "are balls mostly in the form of an oblate spheriod, which, on being broken, appear to be composed of brownish or bluish indurated clay, intersected by veins, or partitions (*septa*) of calcareous spar. These veins are widest about the centre of the ball, and generally terminate a little short of the surface. Hence, they have probably been produced not by infiltration, but by a spontaneous separation of the original ingredients composing the mass of which the ball was formed.

"The Septaria," he adds, "occur either in beds, or casually dispersed through the mass of the great deposit of blue clay which lies above the chalk. The deep cutting for the archway at Highgate hill, the canal in the Regent's park and the clay pit, between London and Hackney, exhibit sections of this stratum; as also do the cliffs at the Isle of Sheppy and at Southend on the opposite shore of the Thames. The space between the south Downs and the central chalk ridge of the Isle of Wight, is chiefly oocupied by the same deposit. Septaria also exist in other beds of slaty clay, lower in the series than the chalk. They bear a great analogy also with the balls of argillaceous iron ore, deposited in the shade between certain beds of coal; and probably these iron-stone balls would answer many of the purposes of the genuine septaria."

The following are some of the synonymes in use in Great Britain for septaria—*ludus Helmontii* and *loam stone*. B.

On Chess.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

Mr. SOUTHWICK,

We are greatly obliged to Quercus for his remarks on the subject of *chess* in wheat. It was our object to draw out some competent botanist to convince us that chess is really *a species of germina*; that it will really grow and produce its likeness. We have long been convinced of the absurdities of witchcraft, and few of us are at present so much the slaves of popular superstition, as to attribute every *lusus naturæ* to preternatural causes. We could therefore have been content with a plain unvarnished explanation of the peculiarities of chess and wheat. Quercus will remember, that every farmer is not a botanist. Our libraries are small and our time precious. We can spare but little to pursue the nice distinctions of the botanist. Experience, though said to be the best of teachers, does sometimes lead us astray, as appears from the very general and prevailing opinion, *that chess* was not capable of germination or of producing its likeness. Quercus himself teaches us *that wheat itself* was once a mere grass nearly related to chess —second cousin at least. Cultivation has changed it for the better. It has been changed then! and we poor farmers, after all the care and all the labour we could bestow, deep and frequent ploughings, manure, good clean seed, and every possible precaution, have sown wheat and reaped *chess*; we had no books, no Plough Boy, no scientific observer to instruct us, and many, very many of us had fallen into error: we had heard before, that wheat was once a mere grass; that cultivation and care had changed it. Our sheep, and most of our domestic animals we had heard were once very different. Cultivation and care had changed them for the better. Our little glimmerings of reason, unaided by science, had almost persuaded us that accidental causes might also change them *for the worse*. We now learn with great satisfaction that chess is known botanically as the *bromus secalinus*, or *rye-broom grass of Linneus!* And what is of more importance still,

we are assured it will grow and produce its likeness. We shall therefore be more careful than we have been, to avoid sowing chess with our wheat.

A friend of mine, some 8 years ago, selected a few heads of wheat from his crop; this he sowed in his garden, and has kept unmixed for the last six years: his crops have been free from smut, chess, and every other disorder, while his neighbours' crops have been repeatedly very much injured by these and various other disorders.

This fact, with many others, which have come to my knowledge, tend to convince me, that a careful selection of seed, *well adapted to our climate*, is one important means of obviating the disorders incident to the varieties of wheat now in use. My time is short, my practical observations very limited, my information from books equally so. I hope Quercus has more leisure and better means of throwing light on the subjects of smut and chess, and that he will improve them. AGRICOLA.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

My attention and curiosity having been excited by the remarks lately published in the Plough Boy, on the plant commonly called chess, I offer the following for consideration:

When I found the plant fully ripened this season, I gathered a quantity of the seed, a part of which I put in a tumbler with water, and a part I sowed in a small bed in my garden, in rich mould, that was constantly kept in a state of suitable moisture. This was done about the 13th ult. There is not the least appearance of germination in a single seed, either of those immersed in water or those committed to the earth.—From a close examination of the interior of a number of the seeds, I am doubtful whether they possess the powers of germination, as they seem to be almost entirely destitute of farina.

An acquaintance of mine, on whose information I have full reliance, informs me that 20 years ago, when he lived with his father, then a farmer in Massachusetts, about four acres of new land which was level, and of a dry soil, was cleared off on his father's farm, and sown early in the fall with wheat; the seed was clean; it was soaked in lye of wood-ashes, and then rolled in ashes before sowing. In the fall the crop looked well, and the calves were fed on it. In the early part of the following winter there fell a rain which was suddenly followed by freezing weather, by which means the crop became mostly enveloped in ice during the rest of the winter. In the spring it appeared to be nearly all dead. His father directed about two bushels of summer wheat to be strewed over the ground, which was done, and the crop was then left to itself. When harvested, it was about a third of chess, and the remainder spring and winter wheat. The next season four acres more of the same sort of land adjoining the other was cleared off, sown in the same manner, and there happening to be no fall of rain like that of the winter preceding, the crop was good, and perfectly free from chess.

I have lately read the essay of *Quercus*, of the city of New-York, on chess; a performance in my opinion possessing much at least of the ostentation of science, if not of the reality. When he informs us that *one* grain of chess will produce *four thousand*, and that the plant is found growing among *grasses*, I am happy to learn, that in the city of New-York, a farmer of such profundity in the practical science of agriculture is to be found. I have examined plants of chess to my satisfaction, and find the number of seeds to each plant to average about eighty. I have never possessed optics sufficiently keen to observe its growth in any sort of grass whatever. Sometimes it is found in small proportions in winter rye; but in grounds sown with winter wheat its growth is often to an unaccountable extent. I believe it is never found in any spring crops whatever; yet why should it not be found in these, if it may be traced to the contents of the barn-yard, as is contended by Quercus? Spring crops are frequently manured with barn dung of the previous winter.

I would invite others to make experiments to ascertain whether chess can be made to germinate, as the failure of one or more trials may not be considered conclusive; but let the trials be conclusively made, not by sowing a vacancy of the size of a sheet* in the midst of a wheat field, where a spontaneous growth of chess might arise, but by sowing it in a separate bed in the garden, and also by immersing the seeds in water. Let the trials be made of seeds of recent growth, as such will always most readily vegetate. In the mean time I shall repeat the trials I have already made, as I wish to be satisfied on this doubtful subject. At all events the cases just mentioned, of the different crops on new lands, show conclusively that chess will grow where the seeds were never sown, and where they could not have been previously located in the soil. The cases seem also to warrant the further conclusion, that chess must either be a transformation of wheat, or a plant of spontaneous growth. If the seeds can be made to germinate, the uncommon prevalence of the plant, as frequently found in winter wheat particularly, may be ascribed to a suitable disposition in the soil for the purpose, and this disposition may be peculiarly strengthened by the growth of the wheat; for that soils are capable of a spontaneous production of different plants, according to different circumstances, cannot, as I believe, admit of a doubt; but if seeds of chess will not vegetate, I should then be induced to rank the existence of the plant as somewhat analogous to that of the mule, as a production out of the common order of nature, and therefore incapable of reproducing its own kind. J. N.

* See the publication of Mr. S. Reynolds, as published in the Plough Boy of the 15th ult.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

In the Plough Boy of the 24th of June last, I observed your correspondent *Agricola* has undertaken to prove that chess and smut among wheat do not emanate from the foulness of the seed sown. In the course of his observations he says, "I have repeatedly sown chess and given it every possible chance to vegetate, but I never could persuade a grain of it to grow." I know not what *persuasive* powers Agricola may possess; but I have found no difficulty in making chess grow.

I will now state an experiment of my own, and its result, so far as it goes.—On reading Agricola's communication, alluded to above, I was irresistibly led to believe him grossly mistaken as to the nature of chess, especially as relates to it "being a particular species of Germina." I went to a bin of wheat, and selected about 40 grains of chess, a part of which I put into an open box, after having partly filled it with mellow soil. I then placed the box in a warm situation, and was careful to water it as often as it was necessary to keep the soil sufficiently moist; the rest of the chess which I had selected, I disposed of as follows: I took a phial and filled it about half full of *cotton*, then filled it up with water, and dropped the chess on the top of the cotton, which had risen to the top of the phial, and then hung it up against the sun-side of the house where I had a fair opportunity of examining the chess from day to day. About the 4th day I perceived it began to sprout, and on the 7th, it had grown more than an inch. I then went to the box, and found the chess had also made its appearance there, nearly or quite all of it having come up, and now, which is the tenth day since the experiment was commenced, it is two inches long in the box, and perfectly healthy and thrifty to all appearance. I am therefore completely satisfied that Agricola is egregiously mistaken as to chess not being capable of germination; and I think also his doctrine, "that wheat may be converted into chess" is exploded; for if I am not mistaken, he draws his conclusion from the position that chess will not grow. He says he has seen fields of from 10 to 20 acres, where "all was chess as luxuirant and promising as any farmer could wish." Now this may all be true and the chess not spring from wheat. I have known in Vermont, where winter wheat is very liable to be killed by frost, particularly in wet or moist ground, chess to take the place of wheat almost exclusively; but on examination, I found large bunches of chess to have sprung from one single grain, which was undoubtedly in consequence of the wheat having been killed, and the chess left the sole occupant of the ground; for we find that when chess is growing among wheat of a good growth, it almost invariably shoots up in a single stalk. Another objection to Agricola's conclusion, is that chess as commonly grows among rye and flax as it does among wheat; although flax-chess, as it is called, appears to be of a different species of the same family—and surely he cannot pretend that wheat, rye, and flax, will all degenerate into the same species of foul seed. I perfectly agree with Agricola, "that different causes will produce different effects," but I do not believe that a kernel of wheat ever did or ever will produce a spire of chess. I also agree with him, that "smut is not a parasitical plant," but I believe that wheat may be infected with smut, so much so, as to produce smut in the new crop; for I have frequently seen one side of a head of wheat plump and sound, and the other side nothing but smut. I have also often observed the same in single kernels. I therefore conclude that smut is an infectious distemper incident to wheat, which may be obviated in various ways.

My object in making these remarks is to excite the attention of the farmer to the careful selection and preparation of the various kinds of seed he may commit to our mother earth, with the expectation of reaping a crop. I may perhaps resume this subject hereafter.

A PLOUGH BOY.

Canandaigua, July 8th, 1820.

SELECTIONS.

ADDRESS

To the Essex Agricultural Society, May 5, 1818.

BY THE HON. TIMOTHY PICKERING,

President of the Society.

CONTINUED.

LIVE-STOCK.

In order to encourage the procuring and propagating of improved breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, the Trustees of the State Society of Agriculture have instituted an annual show of these animals, and given premiums for those deemed the best. I view it as a valuable institution. But, with great deference, I would inquire, whether giving rewards for the *biggest* and the *fattest* is the best mode of obtaining the *most valuable* breeds. Bakewell, the English celebrated breeder of cattle, sheep and swine, exercised his genius to produce such as were excellent in form, of sufficient size, which yielded the greatest quantity of meat on the most valuable joints, and would grow and fatten on the smallest quantities of food. These circumstances will, I conceive, merit the attention of the Society, should it hereafter have the means of bestowing premiums of this sort. In the fattening of cattle and sheep, there is a point to be attained, at which their flesh will be of the best quality, and most valuable to the consumer. Is not all beyond this a waste of time and expense in their keeping?

The quality of cows is highly interesting to the farmer who makes butter and cheese. Some yield little of either, although giving much milk. And Dr. Anderson mentions an instance of one cow from whose milk no butter could be made. She was purchased of a farmer who kept a large diary, by a person who had no other cow; and thus the discovery was made. Thrown into the general mass, her milk had been useless, and her keeping a dead loss to the farmer. Hence the Doctor judiciously recommends the setting, in a separate pan, the milk of every cow, to ascertain its quality; that such as give meagre milk may be fattened and sent to the slaughter-house. This experiment will assist the farmer in selecting the cows to be the parents of his future stock. Cows which, in equal times, make fatter calves than others, may be presumed to give richer milk, or greater quantities of a good quality; and the calves of such cows may be raised with a fair prospect of obtaining an improved breed.

I had often seen descriptive marks for a good cow; some appearing rational, others fanciful. I once asked an observing neighbour, what marks determined his choice. "I look (said he) to the bag—if that be large, *and the teats far apart*, I am satisfied." I was struck with this answer. A cow's bag consists of four lobes, or dugs. If these are large, the entire bag will be large and the teats far asunder. After the famous Oakes cow had obtained the premium at the Cattle Show of 1816, I went purposely to see her. On approaching near enough, I looked at her bag and teats. These were farther asunder than those of any cow I had ever seen; and her bag, of course was of an extraordinary size. But her milk also was uncommonly rich. Mr. Oakes told me the veal of her calves had always been unusually fat. Mr. Oakes, not being a farmer, had not raised any of them. Probably the like disposition to fatten (doubtless, as well on the offspring as on the dams) has thrown into the butcher's hands many fine calves and lambs which ought to have been saved as the surest means of obtaining the most valuable stock. Bakewell's wonderful improvements in live-stock were effected by his always selecting and keeping the best for breeders.

GREEN FOOD.

There are some plants little known, and others whose culture may be greatly extended, much to the advantage of the farmers in Essex, in feeding their stock.

Carrots.—Without making accurate experiments, it has seemed to me that the same land will produce a much greater quantity of carrots than of potatoes; and I as little doubt their superior value in feeding every kind of live-stock. The most disheartening objection to their extensive cultivation, probably arises from the myriads of weeds, which spring up with, and almost smother the carrots, small and feeble at their first appearance. To obviate this difficulty, the ground intended for carrots, being well manured, should first be planted with some crop (as Indian corn or potatoes) which, during its growth, may be easily weeded, chiefly with the plough and hoe; frequently using both, to encourage the vegetation of the seeds of weeds, for the purpose of destroying them; and by all means preventing any weeds ripening their seeds. The next year the weeds will be comparatively few, and the culture of the carrots easy.

The seeds of the carrot being furnished with beards, they do not easily separate in sowing. Rub the quantity proposed to be sown, with the hands, until the beards come off (a thing of no difficulty) and they may be sown with the thumb and finger as expeditiously as any other seed. Thus prepared and winnowed, they are smooth enough to pass through a drilling machine. But if a piece of land in fine tilth be thrown, by the plough, into ridges or beds, one quarter of a rod in width, (from the centre of one to the centre of another) and harrowed smooth, and two small drills, or channels, ten inches apart, be made on each bed (by an instrument like a rake, but set with only two large wedge-shaped teeth) which a man will do on a moderate walk—another man can sow, and by hand, at the rate of an acre in four hours. I speak with certainty, having made the experiment. But cultivated on a large scale, carrot seed should be drilled by the instrument made for the purpose.

The carrot in the field is a much hardier plant than the potatoe; and, so far as my experience goes, the roots are at least as easily preserved in the winter. The Trustees of the State Society decreed a premium to the person who last year raised the greatest quantity on an acre, being 18 tons; which, at 40 bushels per ton, would be 720 bushels per acre.

The Great Beet.—This plant is better known by its German name of Mangel Wurtzel. I last year raised about half a ton. Its cultivation, on good and clean land, is easy, and its produce great. On strong lands in England, forty tons to the acre is not an unusual crop. A parcel of the seed will be presented to the Society, to be distributed to the members who desire to become acquainted with the plant. Its seed is not distinguishable from the common beet; and in a small experiment its culture may be the same. If room be allowed them they will grow to three or four, and upwards, to eight or ten pounds in weight. The field management of this plant, in England, is well known; and may hereafter be communicated, should its cultivation be extended. When full grown, the roots will be found with more than half their bulk above ground. Being thus exposed to frost, and less hardy than the carrot, they require a more early harvesting, for which no digging is required. When once tasted by horses, cattle, sheep and swine, they are greedily eaten; especially by cattle.

The Swedish Turnip is now much cultivated in England, where in good husbandry, they yield thirty tons to the acre; some times I think the crops rise to forty tons. Sixteen years ago I raised a few: but the land was too poor, and the seed sown too late. To raise them to advantage, the land must be in good heart, and the seed sown *here* as early as May. The Swedish is a much richer food, than the common turnip.

INDIAN CORN.

The great damage sustained by Indian corn, in 1812, and its almost general destruction in 1816, seemed to have produced, in some persons, a degree of despondency respecting the cultivation in future, of this most excellent plant; and perhaps prompted or increased the desire in others, that wheat might take its place. I was not apprehensive, however, that practical farmers would yield their long experience to fond speculations on this subject. Yet it may not be amiss to present to the Society the opinions of a few eminent agriculturalists, of the great value of this plant.

Colonel John Taylor of Virginia (whom I have already mentioned) when he commenced farmer—perhaps thirty years ago—joined with others in execrating Indian corn *as the murderer of their lands*: but his experience on an extensive scale (planting two to three hundred acres annually) has induced him to change his opinion; and not only to pronounce its acquittal, but to add, that "Indian corn produces more food for man, beast and the earth, than any other farinaceous plant." Again, he says, "Indian corn may be correctly called meal, meadow and manure. To its right to the first title almost every tongue in the United States can testify; to the second, an exclusive reliance on it for fodder, or hay, in a great district of country, during two centuries,* gives conclusive evidence;" and his own experience establishes its title to the third.† His principal material for manure, is the offal of Indian corn. But his system of husbandry embraces many contributory articles, among which clover and gypsum [plaster of Paris] are conspicuous. Tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, in that order of succession, and all without manuring, had formerly exhausted the lands in Virginia and Maryland; so that ten bushels of corn, to the acre, was probably a full average crop.‡ By his admirable sys-

* Prior to the American Revolution, grass for hay was rarely cultivated in Virginia. Their winter fodder consisted of the top-stalks, husks and blades of Indian corn. The blades, or leaves, stripped off when green, were carefully cured, as we do our best hay.

† Col. Taylor's Arator, titles, Manure and Indian corn.

‡ Within these fifteen years I saw some small fields, as I approached the city of Washington, which some of my fellow travellers, practical farmers, estimated at only five bushels to an acre.

tem, Col. Taylor has restored much of his land to such a degree of fertility, that within the last four or five years, "one field of two hundred acres produced a crop of Indian corn averaging fifty bushels an acre." But he also raises great quantities of wheat. Mentioning Indian corn and wheat, he says—"No two crops can be so exactly fitted for advancing a good system of agriculture."

The late Chancellor Livingston of New-York, also a distinguished agriculturist, in an address to the Agricultural Society of that state, in which he compared the advantages of agriculture in Great Britain and in the United States, pronounced (as Col. Taylor has since done) that Britain possesses no plant for a fallow crop, equal to Indian corn. But to this point, and to the general excellence of Indian corn, I add the testimony of an Englishman, of an enlightened mind, and who has devoted a long life to the study and practice of agriculture I mean the well known Arthur Young. He has been for some years secretary to the English Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Young, in his travels in France, in 1787, 1788, and 1789, in which time he visited every interesting part of the kingdom, for the purpose of observing the state of its agriculture, mentions the cultivation of Indian corn (there called maize) in its southern provinces. "Maize (says he) is an object of much greater consequence than mulberries.* When I give the courses of French crops, it will be found, that *the only good husbandry in the kingdom* (some small and very rich districts excepted) *arises from the possession and management of this plant.* Where there is no maize, there are fallows [naked fallows;] and where there are fallows, the people starve."—Volume ii. page 41. Again, in page 140, he says, "The line of maize may be said to be the division between the *good* husbandry of the south, and the *bad* husbandry of the north, of the kingdom. Till you meet with maize, very rich soils are fallowed, but never after. *Perhaps it is the most important plant that can be introduced into the agriculture of any country whose climate will suit it.*"†—"A country whose soil and climate admit the course of 1st maize, 2d wheat, is under a cultivation, that, perhaps, yields most food for man and beast, that is possible to be drawn from the land."—In the same page, Mr. Young says, that in the south of France, in Spain, in Italy, the cattle are in high order; which he ascribes to the food afforded by Indian corn; as it furnishes "a rich meadow a considerable part of the summer; the leaves being regularly stripped for oxen, affording a succulent and most fattening food—in situations that seem to deny all common meadows." These are burnt up, in those countries, in the heat of summer.

The improving of our husbandry, in New-England, is to be expected, not from a rejection of Indian corn, as the ruin of our lands, but by a better management of that crop, in order to render it, as it appears it may be rendered, the best preparation for a crop of wheat, and other small grain.

Every farmer knows how eagerly cattle devour the entire plant of Indian corn in its green state; and land in good condition will produce heavy crops of it. Some years ago, just when the ears were in the milk, I cut close to the ground the plants growing on a measured space, equal, as I judged, to the average product of the whole piece; and found that, at the same rate, an acre would yield twelve tons of green fodder; probably a richer and more nourishing food than any other known to the husbandman. And this quantity was the growth of less than four months.—The ground was rich, and yielded, at harvest, upwards of fifty bushels of corn to the acre.—The green stalks of our northern corn are incomparably sweeter than those of the southern states; at least when both sorts are grown in the north. Perhaps the greater and longer continued heats of the south may give a richness to the same large plants which these cannot attain in the north. The stalks I have grown, rose to the height of 13 or 14 feet, and many of them weighed above five pounds. To support this height, they are necessarily thick, and woody in their fibres. My cows ate a small part of them—reluctantly—while they would devour the stalks of our northern corn. It has appeared to me that the sort called *sweet corn* (having a white shrivelled grain when ripe) yields stalks of richer juice than the common yellow corn. It is also more disposed to multiply suckers,—an additional recommendation of it, when planted to be cut, in its green state, for horses and cattle, and especially for milch cows; and its time of planting may be so regulated as to furnish a supply of food, just when the common pastures usually fail. I am inclined to doubt whether any other green food will afford butter of equal excellence.

[REMAINDER IN OUR NEXT.]

* Mulberry trees are grown for the feeding of silk-worms.

† Although the climate of England is milder than our own, the heat of the summer is insufficient to ripen Indian corn.

On raising Cabbages.

From the National Recorder.

I send you an account of three quarters of an acre of cabbages raised in the summer of 1819, in the mode recommended in Cobbett's book.

On the 15th of April and 3d May the seeds were sown in beds. On the 16th May, 700 of the earliest sown Savoys and late cabbages, were transplanted in squares of four inches. The ground was prepared by ploughing in four feet ridges; it was in good heart; but no manure had been applied either in this or the last season.—The severity of the drought delayed the transplanting till the 15th July, a month after the plants were fit to remove. The ridges were wet about two inches deep by a rain which then fell, but not being sufficiently moistened for the use of the dibble, the holes were made by a hoe. On the day after transplanting, all the plants were laid flat by the intense heat of the sun and the dryness of the ground—from this state they were gradually recovering by the heavy dews of the nights.—On the 26th July it rained plough deep, and 250 vacancies out of 3500, were filled with new plants; the ground was then ploughed, by throwing the earth from the plants, and returning it by rather a deeper furrow. Two similar ploughings were given during the season, at distant intervals. Notwithstanding the transplanting was performed at least one month too late, and the drought continued with unusual severity through the whole season, the cabbages grew vigorously, and the greater part formed fine heads. On the 15th of October, they were first used as food for 19 large hogs and 25 shoats, of three and four months old, which were entirely fed on them (from the failure of the pumpkin crop) for one month, and from that time for another month they supplied abundant food for the shoats. The nourishment from these three-fourths of an acre, besides affording 400 of the best stalks for family winter use, was computed to be equal to several acres of corn or pumpkins, the hogs thrive faster on cabbages than on pumpkins, and the labour and expense of cultivation was not greater than an equal space of corn ground would require. The drought, as is observed by William Cobbett, affects the growth of the cabbage less than any plant raised on a farm. There was no superiority observed in the growth of the plants twice transplanted—on the contrary, there was evident inferiority, possibly owing to the delay in transplanting in expectation of rain, which caused the 700 plants, twice removed, to grow too large before the second transplantation.

Your friend, respectfully,

WM. COXE.

Reuben Haynes, Esq. Philadelphia.

On making Butter.

Mr. SOUTHWICK,

The New-York Evening Post of the 16th inst. contains the best directions for making butter, copied from the Boston Intelligencer, that I have yet seen published. They are substantially the same as those contained in the 1st. volume of the Plough Boy, page 155, giving the practice pursued in the counties of Ulster and Orange; but more in detail, and accompanied by philosophical remarks which are interesting and cannot fail to be useful. Considering the astonishing ignorance of our farmers on this subject, and consequently the extreme scarcity of good butter in this good land of ours, literally overflowing with milk as well as every other good thing which the earth affords, I think the publication in the Evening Post alluded to, eminently deserves a place in the columns of the Plough Boy.

Aug. 15, 1820. D.

The following is the article alluded to by our valuable and worthy correspondent.

From the Boston Intelligencer

The making of Butter one would suppose, were well understood in the vicinity of Boston; and yet there is no market in any of the large capital cities in the United States, so noted for the bad quality of its lump-butter as this very town of Boston. Philadelphia has been long celebrated for the uniform excellence of its butter, and its clean and wholesome appearance in the market. In New-York many individuals, with laudable liberality, have recently awarded premi-

uns for the best butter brought into that city for sale; which, it is said, has produced an obviously good effect in the general quality of the article.

It deserves consideration, whether our Agricultural Society, alive as they are to every thing which will benefit our reputation, and whilst they are granting premiums for raising best cattle for dairies—should not also bestow some attention on the manufacture of butter and cheese.

It is useless to possess good cows and good milk, if the butter which is brought to market, is only a disgrace to the farmers. We hope the Massachusetts Agricultural Society may be induced to offer a premium for the best butter which may be brought to market, by any individual dairy during the summer months.

Mode of making butter, as it is practised in the neighborhood of Rennis, in Brittany, where the best butter in France is made—milk is composed of three parts, essensially different from each other; they are as follows:

1st. The aqueous part, called whey, which is very acid.

2d. The cheese part, which is substantial.

3d. The butter part, called cream, of an oily nature, and which comes up naturally to the surface of the milk even before its decomposition.

It is this cream that is turned out into butter by churning.

In order to make good butter, the decomposition of milk must have begun; I mean its three parts must be exactly separated, as it happens when it begins to turn sour. Milk must necessarily be sour before beginning to churn; but it is urgent to churn it as soon as it is sour; and not to wait its fermentation.

It must have curdled and soured of itself without fire. In the winter season, however, it is proper to pour a little sour milk into it to make it coagulate.

Though the cream is the elementary part of butter, and neither the whey nor the cheese part contain any of it, yet it is necessary to throw into the churn the three parts of the milk, and to churn them altogether. The reason of it is evident. The churning which must be always uniform and continual, communicates a slight degree of heat, which would give a disagreeable taste to the butter, if the cream were churned alone; while churning the whole together, the acidity of the whey tempers the heating effects of the churning, the cheese part helps the separation, and the butter comes fresh out of the churn. It is to perserve that fresh taste, that in summer our butter women, as soon as they perceive the small globules of butter beginning to form, do not fail to throw into the churn (by the hole of the churn staff, and without stopping the churning) some pints of spring water every ten minutes, that is, a pint to every fifty or sixty pints of milk; in winter, on the contrary, they add warm water, but they pour it in as soon as they begin to churn, in order to accelerate the slight degree of heat necessary for the formation of buttea; but when they perceive the first butter-globules forming round the churn staff, then they cease pouring warm water, and the temperature warns them putting any more cool water. Thus, to make butter, it is required—

1st. That milk must have curdled and soured, but not fermented.

2d. That milk must have naturally soured, without any help but a little quantity of sour milk, and especially without warming it.

3d. That all milk should be put into the churn together, and churned without extracting any parts of it.

4th. That the churning should be continual and always uniform, avoiding to strike the bottom of the churn.

5th. That churning, without interruption, communicates to the milk a slight degree of heat, which is necessary, and which in winter may be accelerated, by adding some warm water from the moment one begins to churn, and without stopping the churning motion.

6th. As soon as one perceives the little globules of butter forming, one must then think only to cool, with spring water, if in summer, for in winter, it is not necessary.

7th. If, when one wishes to churn, one has some sweet milk not yet sour, but which one wishes to churn, it must be put into the churn with the curdled milk twelve or fifteen hours, more or less, according to the relative quantity, before beginning to churn, in order that the part of sweet milk you have added be entirely curdled.

8th. This mode is, no doubt, much longer than when the cream alone is churned; for one must churn during about two hours in the most favourable season, and it is common in winter to take four hours churning to have your butter made.

Preparation for butter.—When butter is made, if the weather is hot, it is well, after having gathered it in the churn, to let it cool about two hours; but when it is very hot weather, as that time is not sufficient to cool it, it is well to put it in a very cool place during some hours, till it is very firm, in order to extract the buttermilk out of it.

It is by kneading and turning repeatedly with a wooden box spoon, and a beech dish made of one piece, that the women about Rennes extract the buttermilk; leaving it now and then to rest and grow hard, and then beginning again till it does not yield any buttermilk; it is only in the last extremity, and in the hot days of summer, that they knead it in cool water in order to extract the buttermilk out of it: they put nothing in it, but some salt for preserving and relishing it.

They never touch the butter but with the wooden box-spoon, which must be impregnated, and also the dish, with some light brine, to prevent the butter from adhering.

All the utensils employed for milk must be carefully washed with boiling water every time they have been made use of, then washed again with cool water and exposed to the sun, that they do not get a musty smell. It is necessary to remove from the dairy all the disagreeable or strong smells and to observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in it, but without humidity, which would give a mouldy taste to milk.

The churn is made of chesnut-wood; it is scalded every time it is emptied to churn again; it is rubbed with a bunch of hollyoak, that scratches and cleans it well, and then washed again with cold water.

The pots and churn must keep no smell of the sour milk, and none of the utensils employed should be or have been put to any other uses, for fear of spoiling the whole.

THE PLOUGH BOY.

ALBANY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1820.

Errata.—In the 9th No. of the Plough Boy, article "*On the Churn*," 12th line from the top, for *level* read *bevel*.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

Economy in Fuel.

While economy is the order of the day, it may not be amiss to point out an item of which it is believed a general ignorance prevails. It is well known to Philosophers that when water commences to boil in the open air no additional fire can make it any hotter. A contrary opinion prevails, and those employed in cooking victuals, in order to accelerate the operation think that they cannot make the fire too intense. The fuel added for this purpose is, in fact not only a wanton waste but by causing a violent ebulition it forces from the victuals, with the steam its finest flavour. How much fuel in families might not be saved if, in cooking, no more were used than to keep the water that is used just at the boiling point, and it is certain the victuals would be the better for it.

RUMFORD.

Potatoes.

Mr. Southwick,

I have stated in my former communications, the result of my experience in the cultivation of potatoes. So long as I practiced setting my crop with small potatoes, the cullings of my potatoe bins, my crops degenerated, grew less and less for several years, and finally run entirely out.—I changed my practice, and the result has been a continued impovement for near ten years, both in quantity and quality. My practice has been to select the largest, soundes. and best potatoes for seed, to cut them into 4 quarters and plant 4 pieces in each hill in a square of about 9 inches. The results have been every way satisfactory. My potatoes have been large, constantly improving in size, earlier, better, and more abundant from year to year. I have never been nice enough to weigh my seed, to ascertain exactly whether a potatoe of one ounce or two ounces be as perfect a root as one of 6 or 12 ounces. My experience both in planting and in distillation has left on my mind a strong impression that small unripe seed is very improper, and very unprofitable. I am aware that many farmers hold firmly that small seed potatoes are as good as large ones; but I also know that I have sold potatoes to these men at 5 and 6 shillings per bushel, and some of them have been convinced that good seed was an object even at those prices. In the south I am aware that it is the practice almost uniformly to plant small sweet potatoes. But I am fully persuaded it is an error. To this cause I think may be justly attributed the decrease and deterioration in the crops of this valuable root.

EXPERIENCE.

Middlesex, August 3, 1820.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

On the Culture of the Common Turnip.

I lately observed in the Connecticut Courant, a communication on the culture of this plant,

when the crop was sown as late as the 25th of August. The writer sowed his seed broad-cast; in due season he cleared the ground of weeds, and thinned the plants so as to stand 8 or 10 inches apart. He raised at the rate of 900 bushels to the acre, and ascribes the greatness of the product to the time of the sowing, when, the plants were no longer subject to the depredations of the fly. This experiment was in a climate which is perhaps nearly two degrees milder than that of this place, Albany, where last year I made a similar experiment, but did not succeed. My ground was of the richest black mould, and was prepared, by spreading, after a crop of potatoes had been early dug from it. None of the turnips acquired a size larger than a hen's egg. They evidently wanted at least three weeks more of warm weather to bring them to perfection. When the success of experiments of such late sowing of the crop is detailed, let the climate be also taken into consideration, and the probability whether similar results may be expected *every season*. In the more southerly states they may, but hardly in any part of Connecticut. In sowing earlier, the writer, it seems, had experienced much difficulty on account of the ravages of the turnip-fly. Two methods have already been published in the Plough Boy, which are said to be effectual in preventing the depredations of this insect, and the following is also offered on the same subject, as extracted from the Baltimore American Farmer.

J. N.

TO DESTROY FLY IN TURNIPS.

Rockhall, June 15.

DEAR SIR—Observing in your last paper that as the season for turnip seeding is near at hand, induced you to treat more largely on the subject of their culture—I beg leave to suggest to you a specific against the fly, or little black flea, which are so destructive to young plants in warm dry weather, provided you have not had this information before, which is simply to steep the seed in train or fish oil and sulphur, for 15 or 20 hours before seeding, the oil may then be strained off and the seed rolled in plaster or ashes—The oil assists the vegetation of the seed, and impregnates the plant so strongly that no fly will trouble it till it is well leafed out. This antidote I have used for several years past with all the small seeds I sow; also vine seeds and found it never to fail.—It would be well for the tobacco planters to adopt this method with their seed. I wish some of your experienced correspondents could give the public as sure an antidote against the green web worm, which was so destructive to turnips and cabbages last year. I lost two crops of the ruta baga, by those worms, after the leaves had grown to the size of a dollar.

I am your respectful,
humble servant,
THOMAS HARRIS.

John S. Skinner Esq.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

Put one table spoon full of *hot ashes* into a tumbler of old cider, and give the patient three table spoons full of it; the cure will commonly be effected in an hour.—*Nat. Adv.*

Weekly Summary.

In the case of Robert M. Goodwin *ads.* The People, the opinion of the supreme court was ably delivered, by his honour chief justice SPENCER, during the present August term. The opinion was unanimous, that the defendant must have another trial, at the next settings, and that his bail be respited till next January term. The jury by whom the defendant was formerly tried, after setting 17 hours, did not agree. On their coming into court, and being polled, one of them declared he had not agreed to the verdict.

The present concourse at the springs in Saratoga is much greater than at any former period. It is estimated that not less than 1500 people attend every morning to drink of the waters of the congress springs.

On Tuesday last, says a late Connecticut Mirror, the county court for Hartford held a special sessions for the purpose of hearing the aged veterans of the Revolution make oath of their poverty. The number assembled was 112. The court and members of the bar performed their services gratis, and partook of a dinner with them, prepared on the occasion by the citizens of Hartford, after the veterans had first formed a military parade in the street, under officers of their own selection. After the repast the cloth was raised and the good old number of 13 toasts were drank, beside some volunteers. The toasts were all well conceived, but the 3d and 13th are worthy of particular notice. 3d toast—*Gen. George Washington*—our leader in battle here; may we all be mustered with him in heaven. (drank standing.) 2 guns. 13th. *Ourselves*—we shall soon meet, where the poverty we now plead shall be our best title to a pension of eternal rest. (drank silent and standing.)

In a cemetry at Portland, Maine, is a stone erected over the grave of two young men who were attached to each other, and who died on the same day. They were also born on the same day in different parts of the world.

At Fell's Point, Baltimore, a lad, of the age of 11 years, was hung in the following singular manner. An attempt it seems was made by him, and other boys, to personate the execution of Hutton and Hull; the lad was placed on a heap of stones with a cord round his neck, suspended from a beam; one attended in the character of a divine; the stones were then taken from under his feet, and he was left suspended by the neck; in the struggles he exhibited the others became alarmed and fled, and thus the unfortunate youth was left to his fate.

At Bel-Air, Md. a black woman, about the 8th inst. lay for 24 hours in a state which was supposed to be that of a *trance*. She was found lying on the ground, at some distance from the house of her master, apparantly lifeless, but on closer examination her pulse was found regular, and she drew her breath as one in a sound sleep. During this time her tears would sometimes flow copeously; at other times her counte nance would exhibit extreme horror—then brighten up with a smile. On waking from this cold motionless state she uttered a desperate shriek. The physician who examined her pronounced her in good health, but was unable to assign any cause for the singular situation in which she had been found.

The Bellefont Patriot mentions a black snake having been lately killed near that place measuring 11 feet 9 inches in length. It had long been the terror of the Cow hunters in that vicinity. It was fleeter than any horse, and bade defiance to the efforts of man to overtake it. The cause of its being overtaken was its having nearly strangled itself, by swallowing another snake, of the length of 5 feet 3 inches. When killed the tail of the snake it had swallowed was sticking out of its mouth.

On Saturday last, says a Charleston paper, of 31st. ult. a *devil fish* was caught, off Pelican bank, of the breadth of 13 feet. The skin was to be stuffed and placed in the museum.

A Raleigh (N. C.) paper of 4th inst. mentions a terrible conflict which the overseer of Mr. Gaston's plantation, near Newbern, had with a large bear. He had fired at the bear, and wounded him, so that he thought he might approach him with safety, which he no sooner did than the animal advanced upon him; he then clubbed his gun, and retreated, with his face toward the bear, but happening to slip, he fell, when his assailant rushed upon him. Others who were near him came to his assistance, but were unable to extricate him from the beast till they succeeded in breaking his jaws.—The man was terribly torn, and it was doubtful whether he would recover.

During the present season the steam boat James Ross, of 270 tons, arrived at Louisville, Ken from New Orleans, a distance of upwards of 1500 miles, in less than 14 days—the currant against her supposed to be 5 miles an hour on an average.

From the Nashville Whig we have the following singular intelligence. On the farm of Turner Lane, Esq 5 miles southeast of Sparta, on the waters of the Caney fork of the Cumberland river, and on other adjoining farms, small graves have lately been found, from a foot to 18 inches below the surface; they are about 10 inches wide and 18 inches in length; the ends and sides are enclosed with flag limestone, and they have a covering of the same material. Within each of these sepulchres, bones, supposed to be those of human beings, are regularly found, together with a small black earthen pot, of above a pint in capacity, and in each pot is a small conkshell, the exterior of which is grey, and the interior red. The pots, when broken, exhibit numerous white specks of round shining particles. The skull bones of these small skeletons are about 3 inches in diameter, and the other bones in proportion. These bones, it is said, cannot be those of children, because the sutures in the sculls are closed. The sort of limestone with which these sepulchres are enclosed is not to be found in that vicinity; it is of a blueish cast; all the limestone of the place is greyish. Several hundreds of these repositories of the dead have been discovered in that neighbourhood.

In the vicinity of these last abodes of a supposed pigmy race, are the vestiges of a large town, having parallel streets, extending east and west. But this spot, with whatever beings inhabited, has long been depopulated. On its scite, and over the remains of this little race, the trees of the forest were found the the same as elsewhere in that part of the country, many of them of enormous growth. But what is equally wonderful, as stated in the same account, is, that at a distance of not more than seven miles from this neighbourhood are to be found the remains of a race of the human species whose skeletons measure seven feet and upwards, and the same signs are also exhibited of the long extinction of this race. These accounts, if correct, must form an inexhaustible source of conjecture for the antiquary.

FOREIGN.

The British have done much to induce travel- lers to penetrate the interior of Africa for the purpose of adding to the existing knowledge of that country. Among other objects the termination of the Niger has been a matter of curiosity. Mungo Parke, whose labours, are supposed to be now at an end, has been assiduous in this enquiry. Others after him, bent on exploring these unknown regions, have mostly experienced a similar fate. Mr. Burckhart appears to be the last traveller of note who has penetrated far into Africa, and has perished in the attempt. His information, which the British Quarterly Review says is agreeable to that from every other source lately obtained is, that the Niger terminates in the begining of the Nile. A large lake is said to lie between the end of the former and the begmning of the latter. In this lake much of the waters of the Niger must be evaporated, owing to the intense and constant heat of that climate.

The following forms the amount of the differ- ent items of the civil list of Great Britain for the year 1814.—The amount in other years is not essentially different. Expenses of the Royal family £344,500; Salaries of Judges 32,678; Ministers at foreign courts 105,533; Lord Chamberlain's department 284,853; Salaries to Do. 151,788; Pensions and compensations 151,788; Small fees and salaries 45,822; Treasury 13,822; Occasional payments 278,144—equal altogether to about $6,900 000.

Mr. Brougham, in his bill lately introduced in- to parliament, for the better education of the poor in England and Wales proposes that £500,000 be appropriated for the building of new school-houses—no one to cost more than £200; that the salaries to be allowed to school masters be from 20 to £30, to be raised by the house-holders of the different parishes.—There is provision at present in England for educating a considerable proportion of the whole number of children, and those between the ages of 8 and 14 years are stated to be about 100,000.

The following is the impressive oath adminis- tered to the members of the Spanish cortes. "You swear by God and his holy evangelists, and by Jesus Christ crucified, whose sacred image you have here present, that as a member of the General cortes you will support the constitution of 1812; that you will defend and promote the preservation and increase of our holy Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion; that you will be loyal to, and defend our august sovereign Ferdinand 7th, and promote every thing conducive to the general welfare and happiness of the kingdom, and the amelioration of the laws, keeping secret every thing that should so be, and prosecuting the violators of the laws at every hazard. So you swear. If you do so God be your hope, and if not, may he punish you as one who has taken his name in vain. Amen."

Sir R. K. Porter has arrived at St. Peters- burgh from a tour in Persia. He presented to the Emperor several remains of antiquity, such as bricks from the ruins of Babylon, a piece of cement used in the buildings of that city, and a piece of marble from the ruins of Percipolis.

A living animal of the antilope species has late- ly been brought to England from the cape of Good Hope, having the head of a cow, the mane of a horse, and the hind part resembling that of the mule. It is called the Napee.

The hull of a vessel, constructed of cedar, was lately dug up near the cape of Good Hope, and the conjecture is that it is the remains of a vessel that belonged to the Phœnicians; of course that the ancient inhabitants of Tyre had navigated as far as that place.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, from the New-York General Price Current and Public Sales Report.

	Per	From D.	From C.	To D.	To C.	Remark
ASHES, Pot	Ton	110				Dull.
—— Pearl		116	25			"
BEEF, Mess	bbl	11				
—— Prime		9		9	50	
—— Cargo		7				
BUTTER, first quality	lb		12		15	
—— for exportation			8		9	
CANDLES, mould			18		19	
—— Dipped			17			
—— Sperm			40		45	
—— Wax			60			
CHEESE, American			5		8	
CHOCOLATE, New-York			18		23	
—— Boston, No. 1			18		23	
—— Albany			20		23	
DOMESTIC GOODS,						
—— White shirting	yard		14		18	
—— Brown do			12		13	
—— 3-4 checks			15		16	
—— 7-8 do			19		21	
—— 4-4 do			22		25	
—— Stripes			17		19	
—— Plaids			16		20	
—— Bed-ticks			25		33	
—— Chambrays			15		16	
FEATHERS	lb		56		68	
FISH, Dry Cod	cwt	2	50	2	87	
—— scale		2				
—— Pickled Cod	bbl	3	50	4		
—— scale		2				
—— Salmon		15				
—— Fall mackrel No. 1		7	25	8		
—— —— No.		5	50	6		
—— —— No. 3		5				
—— Southern shad No. 1		5	50	6		
—— Connecticut mess shad		7	25	7	75	
—— Herrings		2	50	3		
FLAX	lb		18			
FLAX-SEED, clean	cask	13		13	50	
—— rough		12		13		
FLOUR & GRAIN						
—— New-York superfine	bbl.	4	37	4	50	
—— Philadelphia		5		5	12	
—— Baltimore		4	75	5		
—— Richmond		5		5	12	
—— Middlings, fine		3	25			
—— Rye flour		2	62	2	75	
—— Indian meal		3				
—— —— in hogsheads	800	15	25	15	50	
—— Wheat, North River	bus.		75		87	
—— —— Southern, new			94	1		
Rye			48		49	
Corn			54		55	
—— Barley			53		56	
—— Oats			34			
GLUE	lb		10		15	
HAMS, Virginia			10		12	
—— North River			9		10	
HEMP, Water rot						
—— Dew rot		150				
HOGSLARD	lb		10			
HONEY			15		16	
HOPS 1st and 2d sort			6		8	
IRON, American	Ton	85		90		
LUMBER, Boards, oak	Mft	18				
—— North River pine		16		17		
—— Yellow pine		18		20		
—— Albany pineb'ds	pie.		13			
—— Scantling, pine	Mft	14		15		
—— —— oak		25				
—— Oak timber	sd.ft		20		25	
—— Shingles, cypress	1000	4				
—— —— pine		3		3	50	
—— Staves, pipe		54				
—— —— hhd		43				
—— —— bbl		22				
—— —— R O hhd		25				
—— Hhd heading		50				
—— —— hoops		25		30		
OIL, Linseed	gal		96			
PLAISTER of PARIS	Ton	4	25			
PORK, Cargo	bbl	9				
Prime		10	50	11		
Mess		13	50	14		
WOOL, Merino washed	lb		65		70	
unwashed			30		40	
1-2 breed washed			35		40	
3-4 breed washed			40		45	
unwashed			25		30	
common washed			30			
American hatters			25		50	

New-York, August 15, 1820.

Summary.

A knave outwitted.—A man lately came into a merchant's store in Newbern, N. C. and told the merchant he owed him five dollars, for goods he lately had of him. The merchant being a correct man in his business, finding no charge against him on book, and knowing also that he never gave credit to strangers, told the honest man he must be mistaken; but he insisted he was not, and paid the money. A few days afterwards he called again and wanted credit for goods to the amount of about $30, which the merchant declined letting him have. The man pretended to be surprised that he, who had shewn such honesty in paying a debt, which the merchant had forgotten, should be refused a further credit; but says the merchant, if I have been foolish enough, for once to trust a stranger, I shall not be such a fool again.

The governor of Tennessee, having recently called a special session of the legislature of that state, on account of the extreme scarcity of money there, advises that treasury notes, of the state, be issued, to assist in forming a temporary circulating medium, and that the property of debtors be appraised, and then not liable to be sold short of two thirds of its appraised value. He states that in many instances the estates of debtors have been swept away for a mere trifle compared with their value, and that many of those who have money hoard it up for the purpose of being enabled to prey on the distresses of those who are indebted. It is expected that the views of the legislature will accord with the recommendations of the governor.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

State of New-York—Comptroller's Office.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that lists of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes, have been forwarded to the several counties in this state, in order to be deposited in the several county treasurers' and town clerks' offices, respectively, for the information of all persons concerned; and that the said lists may be examined at either of the said offices, at all reasonable hours: And notice is hereby also given, that on *Thursday, the seventh day of October next*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the capitol, in the city of Albany, and on the next succeeding days, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, so much of each lot, piece or parcel of land mentioned and described in the said lists, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges now due, or that may grow and may be due thereon at the time of sale.

The conditions of sale will be, that the purchasers within forty-eight hours after the sale, pay the purchase moneys and receive certificates of their purchases; and that after the expiration of two years from the date of their certificates, they receive conveyances for the lands purchased by them respectively, unless the owners, or those claiming to be such, of the lands so purchased, shall, previous to the expiration of the said two years, pay to the comptroller, for the use of the said purchasers, their heirs and assigns, the amount of the purchase moneys, with interest, at the rate of twenty per centum per annum.—The lands sold to be subject to all claims of the state thereon. And in case any land to be purchased at the said sale and that may be conveyed in pursuance thereof, shall at the time of conveyance be in the actual possession and occupancy of any person or persons, the title of the purchaser shall then and in that case be subject to the stipulations and provisions of the fifth section of the act, entitled "an act to repeal in part the act, entitled "an act providing more effectually to ascertain and determine the true value of real estates within this state, and for other purposes," and further to amend the act for the assessment and collection of taxes" passed April 13, 1819.

ARCH'D. M'INTYRE, Comptrolle

Albany, May 27th, 1819.

☞ Persons who may have made payments into the treasury for taxes, and omitted to have their receipts presented at the comptroller's office to have them entered and countersigned as required by law, are advised to present them in order to be so entered and countersigned before the day of sale; or that in case of failing to do so, their lands will be sold, and they thereafter be deprived of the benefit of all such payments.

Payments for taxes cannot be received on the days of sale, nor for two days prior to the sale.

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☞ The above mentioned sale is postponed untill Tuesday, the eighth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ARCH'D M'INTYRE, *Comptroller.*

Albany, October 2, 1819.

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☞ Agreeably to an act of the legislature passed this day, the above sale is further postponed until the first Tuesday of February, in the year 1821, to be then held at the same place and hour. ARCHD. M'INTYRE, *Comptr.*

Albany, February 4, 1820.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Albany, August 1st, 1820.

[Persons enquiring for the following letters are requested to mention that they are advertised.]

A.—Peletiah Adams, Ethan B. Allen, Harriet E. Allen, William Andrews. Henry K Avery, Warren Androus.

B.—Cadet Wm. H. Bell, *Maj.* Gen. Brown, Joseph H. Bryant, James Brown, Joseph Brown, Roswell Bellows, James Branan, Ebenezer Baldwin, John Butler 2, Austin Bonney, Thomas A. Brewer, Catharine Benson, Ann Barry, Lydia L. Bigelow, Mary Bishop.

C.—John *M.* Cuyler, John Cook, John R. Coppock, John Criner, Jonas Conkling, Maltise Capron, Enoch Coddington, William Cook, Ephraim Cadwall, Daniel Cruger, Thomas P. Cope 2, Ephraim Colvell, Peter Cowan, Philip Cooper, James Claxton, William Coughtry, Miltury Campbell, De Witt Clinton.

D.—Thomas Davis, Simeon De Witt, Abrm. Davids, John Doyle, John R. Duryee, Henry Dowrand, Pott Donho, H. Dury & co. Peter Donnelly, John Dignan, Horace Dodge.

E.—*Mus*grove Evens, John Evens, Jonas Eger.

F.—Neley Fowler, John A. Fonda, John Frederick, Prince Freeman, Capt. Furnald, Mr. Farmer, George Fowler, Wm. Fursman, Mary Fanning.

G.—L. H. Gansevoort, John A. Goeway, William Girvan, Samuel Gates, Nicholas Groesbeck, Capt. Joseph Gillespie, Harvey Goodman, Benjamin Gillyan, Simon Glen, Robert M. Goodwin, Gitty Guest, Eliza Gevonge.

H.—Gideon Hawley, P. Hutton, Thomas Hind, G. W Hastings, John Holmes, Watervliet, 2, Richard Hardiker, Capt Isaac Hull, Thomas Hill, Albert How, Erastus Harris, J. D. Hammond, Hamlin & Van Vechten, Ann Hilton, Hannah Hodges.

I. & J.—Thomas Ingham, Caleb Johnston, John Johnson, Thomas Iris, Capt. I. L. Judson, Simon D. Jennes, Dudley Johnson.

K.—George Knaggs, Moss Kent.

L.—Anthony Lamb, George Lauchlin, Edward G. Ludlow, John Little or *Mr.* Chambers, Samuel S. Lush, *Messrs.* Lanton & co. William Lawrence, James Loggie, Bezabel Locke. James Lomas 2, Secretary of Morning Star Lodge, do. Mount Vernon Lodge, do. Temple Lodge.

M.—Josiah *Moore*, John *M'*Collum, Nicholas Mullanny, Lt. Charles F. Morton, Isaac *Mills*, Dr. S. W. Moore, Abnatha Miller, Lt. William S. Martland, Horace *Merchant*, Henry *Moshell*, John F. Miller, Abner Meriam 3, Horace Meech 3, Orlando Meads 2, Mrs. Hannah M'Cabe 2, Louisa *M'*Cracken, Margaret M'Dermot, Gratia Mills, Charity Miller.

N.—William Neifus, R. Newcomb, Loron K. Norton, Michael Newlans, Miss Sarah Newcomb.

O.—Margaret Orcutt.

P.—Jacob Pearcy, Ferris Pell 2, John Pierce, William B. Pollock, Potter & Davis, Catherine Padon, Elizaheth Pepper.

R.—John W. Rogers, J. Nelson Robenscn 3, Rufus Rose, Archd Rowan, Alfred Riley, Caleb Russell.

S.—John C. Smith, Isaac Stiles, William Sutton or Edmund Vickery, J. Strean, N. S. Skinner, Nathaniel Slow, Secretary of State, Reuben Smith, Charles Scott, David Salen, David H. Sherman, Charles Smyth, John B. Staats, James Strong, George Soule, John Sterns, David Smith, Aaron Burr Skinner, Gershom Smith, Jonathan Salisbury. Isaiah Shaw, William B. Slocum, Robert Simpson, Jerusha Sumner, Sally Shumway, Ann S. Sills, Martha Seymour, William Stow.

T.—James Tweidie, Dr. Israel Town 2, Benj. Tallmadge, Abraham Ten Eyck jr. T. J. Tobias, Roger Trwilian.

U & V.—Philip Van Renssellaer, John I. Van Zandt, Lawrence L. Van Kleeck 2, Van Geeson, Stephens & co. H. Vanderbelt & co. Margaret Van Alstyne, Harriet Van Buren.

W.—Alexander Wilson, George S. Watkins, Michael Williams, Isaac Winston, John Williams, John Wiswell, Elijah Whiting, Samuel Whitwell jr Reuben Winston.

Y.—Henry Yates, jr. Hon. Young.

Z.—Peter I. Zimmer.

S. SOUTHWICK, *Post-Master*

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